years of Evangelical profession in Bohemia bearing Luther's imprint, from 1521 (Thomas Müntzer's Prague Manifesto) to 1621 (the bloodbath of Prague), an extension and intensification of dogma and liturgy can be identified by means of the five church ordinances analyzed here. First, the Elbogen ordinance was significant as an apology for Luther's cause. After that, the ordinance idea was characteristic of Johannes Mathesius' Joachimsthal church and school ordinance, which became a model for the whole Egerland. Finally, Luther's Reformation also took root in eastern and central Bohemia in the flourishing German school system (along with the pioneering pedagogical work of the Bohemian Brethren), via the Evangelical congregation ordinances of Graupen, Rokitnitz and Prague.


Baron Roman v. Procházká

The author of this short outline of a literary history of the genealogy of the nobility in the historic lands of the St. Wenceslaus crown — Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia — presents in chronological order data on pertinent authors and specialists (irrespective of social station and nationality) from the 16th century to the present; the exact titles of their books, collections or manuscript legacies are cited. Details on the content and scope of these publications, combined with critical assessments, enhance the value of this work for historical scholarship. The author has drawn his material from the most varied sources — some of them not easily accessible or not even explored heretofore — and presents the first complex account of the theme, thereby creating an important auxiliary tool not only for interested genealogists and heraldists, but for those concerned with the whole cultural history of the Bohemian lands.

SILK IN BOHEMIA AND ITS INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN NORTHEAST BOHEMIA

Rudolf M. Wlaschek

Thus far the history of silk in Bohemia has been treated comprehensively by neither the German nor Czech side. This is why the author attempts as comprehensive an account as possible of the historical development of silk and the silk industry in northeast Bohemia. Early efforts to promote silk by Wallenstein in the 17th century and Maria Theresa in the 18th century were not very successful. The great breakthrough came only in the 1850s with the foundation of a silk-weaving mill in Neurettendorf, which made silk an important economic factor in the advancing industrialization of Bohemia. Silk production was not spared from eco-
nomic crises, from which, however, it always managed to recover. But after the
great crisis of the 1930s, the expected recovery failed to materialize, and after
1945, Bohemia’s silk industry sank to a wholly insignificant level.
The author not only utilizes statistics to elucidate the individual periods of deve-
lopment from the beginnings through the manufactories to a highly developed
industry, but also analyzes the shortcomings of the state’s support, as well as the
social distress of the workers.

EUROPEAN PEACE AS NATIONAL INTEREST:
The Role of the German Confederation
In British Policy, 1814—1832
Wolf D. Gruner

Using selected examples (the phase of establishing the Confederation, 1814—
1820; conflict between absolutist and constitutional states in the Confederation,
1831—1832; the Belgian-Luxemburg question), analyzes the German Confedera-
tion’s role in the Pax Britannica in the period before the Revolution of 1848.
The analysis throws light on the determining factors of British policy which resulted
from the interaction of elements of domestic policy, social development, for-

gien policy, the economy, alliance constellations, and the international system.
The prime goal of British national interests was to secure and preserve European
peace as a prerequisite for a policy allowing a free hand for tackling the domestic
political problems of a society in transition and for securing the global political
and economic interests of the world and commercial power, without overextend-
ing its own forces. The functional role of the German Confederation as a
“keystone” in securing European peace and the resulting British „appeasement“
policy aimed at stabilizing the European center had far-reaching consequences
for the political and economic development of Germany in the 19th century.

FRANTIŠEK PALACKÝ AND THE GERMAN —
CZECH RELATIONSHIP AS VIEWED BY THE CZECH
HISTORIOGRAPHY OF OUR CENTURY

Friedrich Prinz

Of the many themes of Czech historical research which the eminent Czech na-
tional politician František Palacký was the first to raise, it was precisely those
concerning the German-Czech relationship that have remained topical down to
this day.

Palacký took over the picture derived from Herder of a peaceful Urslawentum
whose original legal equality was destroyed by the creation of class distinctions